

SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month. DAILY, per Year 200 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUS, New York City.

Pants-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscrip's for sublication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stomps for that purpose.

The sooner the United States incorporate with their territory the land of Nicaragua the better it will be for the Union.

The New Brit'sh Loan.

The appointment of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & Co. as agents to receive subscriptions in this country for the new British £30,000,-000 loan, has been made the occasion, by some of our newspapers, for uttering a great deal of nonsepse on the subject. As an indiention of the desire of the British Government to obtain financial aid from this country the fact has no significance. The loan will be subscribed for in London many times over, and whatever portion of it may be allotted here will be clietted as a favor either to British citizers residing in this country, or to institutions doing business in Great Britain who need it for special

purposes. Nor does the higher rate of interest offered for the loan than is offered by our Government for the new refunding bonds it is about to bring out, show that the credit of this nation stands higher than that of Great Britain. Our new 2 per cents, are seiling at a premium not because they are desirable as investments for income, but because they are receivable from national banks as security for circulating notes. If they bore only 1 per cent, interest, they would be sought for with the same avidity.

The United States are a rich people and are growing richer all the while, but they are not so much richer than Great Britain as the difference between 2 per cent. per annum and 2% per cent, seems to prove.

The University of Pennsylvania.

Of the best-known seats of learning in our Atlantic States, none has undergone an expansion more remarkable than that which has been exhibited by the University of Pennsylvania since the Civil War. Formerly a local, it has become a national institution, worthy to be placed in the first rank, on the score of the number of its students and the wide range of the instruction offered. Its scope includes every department except a school of theology, comprehending, as it does, besides the college proper and a graduate school, a law school, medical school and departments of dentistry, veterinary medicine and of archæology and palmontology. Nor should we overlook such adjuncts of the institution as the university hospital and the training school for nurses, the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, the laboratory of hygiene, and the Flower Astronomical Observatory.

The whole number of students in the University of Pennsylvania, according to the catalogue for the year 1899-1900 is 2,673, of whom 968 belong to the college proper, 172 to the graduate school, 313 to the law school, and 682 to the medical school; the rest are distributed among other departments. A glance at the geographical relations of the students will show how thoroughly the institution meets the mediæval definition of a studium generale. No fewer than forty-one States are represented, besides two Territories and the District of Columbia; Hawaii: Cuba. Puerto Rico, the Leeward Islands, and other West Indian islands: Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru; Africa, Australia, China, England, France, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. It is doubtful whether any other seat of the higher learning in the world can present the University of Pennsylvania falls somebut also of Cornell University, having but college proper and to the department of philosophy.

It will be convenient next to note the degrees which are conferred, and the felordinary degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, the college faculty bestows the following diplomas: Bachelor of Science in Architecture, Bachelor of Chemistry, Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Civil was involved in that miserable flasco, ics. Bachelor of Science in Electrical En- Africa caused by the raid is pronounced gineering, Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering, Bachelor of Music, and are awarded for the work of the senior | be able to reply that they were but taking year, a d also, in accordance with the prec- | precautions against another raid. edent established at Oxford in the so-called "Moderations," for the work of the sopho- against Mr. Rhodes by "A British Officer," more year. In the college proper there are is of much more serious import than that of seventy-eight scholarships, the annual in- financing raiders. It is that he, well knowcome of which is not given; of these, fifty ing the extent of the supplies accumulated are awarded under certain conditions to in the Transvaal with a view to war against graduates of the public schools of the city Great Britain, wilfully misled his countryof Philadelphia. In the department of men by the solemn assurance, given last philosophy or graduate school there are summer, that there would be no war. But eight scholarships, each of which entities for that assurance, which deceived the the holder to free tuition and \$100; nine. British Government and lulled public anxteen junior fellowships, worth \$500 a year, | iety, Great Britain would have been able to and five senior fellowships which have an throw an adequate defensive force into annual income of \$800; there is, too, Natal in July or August, when the Boers the fellowship in physics, endowed by Prof. JOHN TENDALL with \$600 a year. Open, also, to students in this department are thirty university scholarships which entitle the holder to free

In the law school three scholarships, the value of which is not stated, are granted in each class by the faculty to summer their full confidence, is imputed of Arts or its equivalent from a recog- grievous consequences for England from nized university or college. In the medi- the beginning of the fight in October until cal school, likewise, three scholarships are the middle of February. awarded annually to those who pass most successfully a prescribed examination in RHODES by "A British Officer" has not been

tuition only.

English, Latin, Greek, physics and solid formulated hitherte, although there has geometry. In the School of Dentistry, two scholarships are allotted to the successful competitors in an examination. In the Department of Veterinary Medicine there are welve State scholarships which entitle the holder to free tuition. Turning to the prizes offered, we observe that, in the college proper, one of \$25 and two of \$50 Orange Free State, on Pretoria. Had such are obtainable by freshmen for the best special examination in Latin, mathematics | doubt that the Boer commandos besieging and French or German respectively. There are thirty-nine other money prizes offered in the college proper, ranging from \$10 to \$120, besides several which take the form of medals or books. In the law school, four prizes, worth from \$40 to stead of taking up a defensive position \$75 apiece, may be competed for, and south of the Tugela River, was shut up in twelve prizes are awarded in the medical school, only one of which, however, is in tions of war had been collected, and money. So much for the encouragement afforded to indigent but deserving students. We add that the tuition fee in the college proper is \$150 a year, excepting for the the sea. Hence, for a time, he was comlast three years in the course in science and technology and for certain four-year technical courses, when the fee is \$200 per annum. A graduation fee of \$20 is charged | from the projected line of advance on to each candidate for a baccalaureate degree and \$10 for other degrees conferred by the college proper. The minimum cost of procuring an education at this university is computed at \$355 a year, but this is, manifestly, an underestimate, since no allowance is made for clothes and sundry expenses. Let us now glance at the requirements for

admission to the college proper and the principal professional schools. It seems that abandoned, but simply delayed until suffidiplomas of public high schools are accepted | cient troops should be received from England as complete or partial certificates from can- | to prosecute it without weakening the force didates for admission in the academical department. As regards the examinations, those applicants who intend to pursue the ourses in arts and science are tested in English grammer and composition and in their knowledge of English authors specified beforehand; in Greek and Roman history, if an applicant intends to pursue the study of Greek and Latin, otherwise, in English and American history; and in algebra through quadratic equations and in plane geometry. A candidate must also offer two of the following languages: Greek, Latin, French and German, and if Greek be one of the languages offered, Latin must be the other. For the other courses of study followed in the college proper, it is either Greek or Latin, except as regards the here mention that, immediately upon a stuyears, and differ from each other in the languages assigned for study. The languages offered for admission by a student determine which of these courses may be pursued during the first two years.

candidates for admission to the first-year class are admitted on college diplomas; or on diplomas from the more advanced public high schools, where the applicant exhibits a certilicate showing the acquirement of high grades covering the subjects required for entrance to the academical department; or by examination, which is identical with that required for entrance to the college proper. In the medical school, also, diplomas from recognized colleges and public schools are accepted from candidates, who must otherwise submit to an examination in the subjects prescribed for admission to the freshman class of the college. The obvious purpose of these requirements is to render it impossible to say of the University of of some of its competitors, that the degrees Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Medicine could be procured by men who could not freshman class in the academical depart- arms to humiliation and disaster. ment. It would be still better, if the possession of a degree either in arts or science were made the indispensable condition of entrance into a law school or medical school, and it is toward this consummation that American universities of the highest grade are tending.

We note, finally, that in the law school

Cecil Rhodes's Responsibility. An interesting contribution to the inner Africa will be found in the current number of the North American Review. The writer who is a British officer, does not sign his to be termed ecumenical. As regards the assured by the editor that he has taken an number of instructors, on the other hand, active part in the war, and undoubtedly expresses views which are widely enterwhat short not only of Harvard and Yale, tained in the British Army. The purport of the communication is that Mr. CECIL 260 of whom, however, 158 belong to the RHODES is chargeable not only with the outbreak of the war under conditions of unreadiness, disadvantageous to Great Britain, but also for the grave strategic errors which delayed for months the proglowships, scholarships and prizes by which ress of the British arms and subjected proficiency is encouraged. Besides the Gen. Buller, Gen. Methuen and Gen. GATACRE to defeat.

About Mr. CECIL RHODES's complicity in the Jameson raid, the author of this article seems to have no doubt whatever. "All Science in Biology, Bachelor of Science in | men in touch with South Africa," he says, "are well aware of how deeply he [RHODES] Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Econom- | The injury to British interests in South enormous, for it was Jameson's performance which rendered it possible for Presi-Civil Engineer. From the faculty of phil- dent KRUGER to add to his already heavy osophy are obtainable the degrees of Mas- armaments and openly to import thousands ter of Arts, Master of Science and Doctor of rifles and millions of cartridges, not to Exposition, in which the names of Secreof Philosophy. Other departments confer speak of ordnance and other war material, the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Doctor | which could be destined only against the of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery | suzerain power. That power was estopped and Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Honors from remonstrance because the Boers would | world;" and also from RALPH WALDO

> The indictment, however, which is pressed could not have found subsistence on the veldt for their horses, and, therefore, could not have mustered in sufficient numbers to overwhelm that colony. To a deliberate misstatement made by Mr. RHODES, who was as thoroughly acquainted with the truth as any man in South Africa, and who, unluckily for Englishmen, commanded last

The second charge brought against Mr.

been some vague suspicion of the cause of the complete abandonment of Gen. BULLER's original plan of campaign, which was to relieve Gen. WHITE in Natal from pressure and Kimberley from siege, not directly, but indirectly, through a prompt advance on Bloemfontein and, through the a movement been carried out, no one can Kimberley would have been recalled, and that the Boer forces in Natal would have been signally reduced, if not entirely withdrawn. When Gen. BULLEBlanded at Cape Town, however, he found that WHITE, in-Ladysmith, where a vast quantity of munithat there was, practically, nothing to prevent the Boer invaders from sweeping the small British force at Maritzburg into pelled to send every available battalion and battery as it reached Cape Town to Durban, thus diverting the stream of reënforcements Bloemfontein. He was still firm on one point, however, namely, that the defence of Mafeking and Kimberley must be left to the local troops, and a division under Gen. METHUEN was assembled at De Aar, which was intended to advance to the Orange River at Norvals Pont. Up to this time, therefore, the original movement against Bloemfontein and Pretoria had not been

required for the relief of Ladysmith. It was, it seems, about the middle of November that a messenger from Kimberley succeeded in evading the Boer scouts, and brought despatches for the British military authorities, and also for the Governor of Cape Colony and other high officials. According to the author of the article in the North American Review, the military chief in Kimberley reported that town to be capable of self-defence, but Mr. CECIL RHopes demanded the immediate despatch of a relief column to Kimberley before the end of the month. What influence was brought to bear by RHODES it is impossible at this time to say, but it is a fact that BULLER, despite his notorious opposition not necessary that an applicant should offer | to the despatch of any force for the relief of Kimberley, now suddenly ordered METHUcourse in biology, for which Latin and Ger- | En's division to advance to that town, man are both prerequisites. We should thus renouncing the original plan of operations for an indefinite period. As a dent's entrance into college, any one of four proof of BULLER's persistent objection courses is open to him. These continue to this diversion of the nucleus of his through the freshman and sophomore fighting force from the true line of attack, "A British Officer" cites the orders given to METHUEN, which were to return at once, after relieving Kimberley, to De Aar, and thus regain his position on the general line of advance into the Orange Free State. The result of this divergence of British troops to a remote and unimportant part of the theatre of war was that METHUEN encountered a severe defeat when fully twenty miles short of his goal, while the remaining forces under Gen. GATACRE and Gen. FRENCH in the north of the Cape Colony, were scarcely able to keep the invading Boers in check.

Such are the grounds on which "A British Officer" attributes the deadlock which long prevailed in South Africa to RHODES'S unwarrantable interference with the strategic plans of the British commander, resulting in the misdirection of METHUEN's division and the consequent disintegration of the British forces at a critical conjuncture. It is true that, since Field important to fix the responsibility for a change in the scheme of campaign which pass the examination for admission to the | for some three months exposed the British

Americus Vespucius.

At the Italian Geographical Congress in Florence, two years ago, Prof. GUSTAVO Uzielli, well known as an authority on the Columbian era of discovery, said that in order to redeem the reputation of AMERIcus Vespucius from the aspersions cast upon him by various writers, chiefly of this century, it would be necessary to publish history of the present contest in South | the Codici of the time, or in other words, the documents relating to his voyages, which have reposed for centuries in some of the European libraries. They would a list of students which so nearly deserves name for obvious reasons, but we are probably have been printed long ago if they had not been generally regarded as fabrications. Prof. UZIELLI's investigations in recent years have proved, in his own opinion and that of other historical students, that these documents are of indisputable authenticity and importance.

The charges against AMERICUS VESPUCIUS are, briefly, that he intentionally robbed COLUMBUS of the honor of giving his name to the new world; that, if he wrote the fragments purporting to supply some account of his travels, he falsified the facts; and Spanish expedition of 1497, commanded by PINZON, which, according to VESPUCIUS'S own account, reached the American mainland eighteen days before Cabor reached it farther north.

In a letter from Prof. Uzielli which appeared in the Florence Gazetta d'Italia on Feb. 10, he seems to infer that these accusations have influenced American sentiment | asylum. in particular against the Florentine navigator. He quotes from the volume published at the opening of the Chicago tary BLAINE and others appeared as sponsors for the statement that VESPUCIUS "secured for himself the name of the new EMERSON to the effect that "VESPUCIUS managed in this lying world to supplant COLUMBUS and baptize half the earth with his own dishonest name. "

It cannot be said to-day, however, that our students of history are supporting unjust views of VESPUCIUS'S participation in American discovery. The Italian professor himself quotes from Dr. JOHN FISKE that the confusion as to the first voyages of VESPUCIUS for which various writers were responsible "led to most outrageous imputations upon the good name of AMERICUS which it has been left to the present century to remove.' Our latest cyclopædias and some of the school histories widely in use also distinctly say that the name of America was never applied to the western world till after the death of VESPUCIUS; that the name was first suggested by the German professor WALDSEEMÜLLER, in commemoration of the explorer's third and greatest voyage, that along the Brazil coast; that the German meant it to be equivalent only to Brathose who hold the degree of Bachelor the lack of preparation which had such | zil though it was later extended over South America and finally over the northern continent also; and that neither VESPUCIUS nor WALDSERMULLER intended any injustice to COLUMBUS.

Prof. Uzinkli does not say in his letter

when the manuscripts are to be published, but not a few authorities, including Mr. HENRY HARRISSE, the well-known historian of the "Century of Discoveries," and some of the most noted geographers and critics, are in favor of the project in view of the new light in which these documents now appear as authentic historical data. The Literarisches Centralblatt für Doutschland says, for example, in its issue of Dec. 2, that the light UZIELLI has thrown upon the value of these documents "is of the greatest importance in historical researches relating to VESPU-CIUS; the basis of these researches is altered at once by it and we rejoice that the Geographical Congress will help Prof. UZIELLI to compile an entirely new biography of VES-PUCIUS out of this information."

The professor refers to the fact that the name of VESPUCIUS is not to be found in the geographical nomenclature of the United States, but this omission, he thinks, will be remedied in a few years, when justice, he says, is certain to be fully though tardily rendered to the work of one of the greatest of explorers.

The Battle Over the Bible.

The reported intention of the Rev. Dr. McGIFFERT to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church will, for the moment at east, relieve that Church from the burden of a heresy trial.

Dr. McGIFFERT, it is said, will go over to Congregationalism, but that will be merely a nominal change, for ministers have often passed and repassed between it and Presbyterianism, on the ground that the mere form of Church government is not an essential matter. In his new surroundings, however, he will not be subjected to a formal creed like the Westminster Confession. Under the Congregationalist system there s no general and dominant Church, with an authoritative creed, but each congregation or "society" constitutes a complete church, independent of ecclesiastical authorty outside of itself, though all local churches are held to the obligation of fellowship. The Congregationalists as a body have always been Calvinistic and in agreement with the doctrine of the Westminster Confession, but recently individual churches have tolerated many eccentricities of belief, as, for instance, those of the Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT. Probably there will be little difficulty in Dr. McGIFFERT's getting in.

Thus the Presbyterian Church will be saved for the moment from the disturbance of another heresy trial, and the General Assembly which meets at St. Louis in May will breathe a sigh of relief; but the evil day will only be put off temporarily. The great issue between faith and scholarship as to the intrinsic authority of the Bible as the Infallible Word of God must be met squarely by all Christendom at some time in the future and probably at no distant day, for it is a question vital to all Christian theology. The validity of the main evidence on which Christianity rests is criticised and disputed even in the Church itself, in both Catholicism, as we see by the position of Dr. MIVART and his lay sympathizers of the Church of Rome, and in Protestantism by a great body of its foremost theologians. The battle over the Bible has only begun in Christendom.

Husbands in the Kitchen.

The Chicago Woman's Club wants to have domestic science. The theory is that if boys learn the elements of cookery they will see how difficult the art is and what obstacles environ the successful compounding of culinary recipes and will thereby learn Marshal Roberts's arrival, the consequences | a great lesson of patience which will stand Pennsylvania, what could formerly be said of earlier mistakes have been to some them in good stead when they come to be Kimberley across the river toward Klerksdorp. the housekeeper," says Mrs. Marion F. WASHBURNE, "when the husband understands something of the trials of the kitchen, and to train a husband you have to begin

No doubt the early training of husbands is desirable, and we dare say that philanthropists will yet found colleges which will give the degree of B. H. H., Bachelor of Housekeeping and Husbandry; but will it be wise to give men, who are said not to be without conceit at present, the impression that they know something about cookery? The fellows are bad enough now, and with this new acquisition they might be unendurable. So long as they know only the rough cooking of the camp and boat or the amiable futilities of the chafing dish, all is well, but once breed them to the housekeeping business, so to speak, once familiarize them with the mysteries of the kitchen, and ruin will ensue.

In nothing is a little knowledge more dangerous than in cookery. The pretence of it at present hurts nobody and deceives nobody, although it must be a great strain on the gravity of waiters. But once smear a boy with cookery, once give him a smattering of "domestic science," and farewell peace and welcome war! "ELIZY ANN, my dear, that duck should have been taken out a minute and a half ago." "Faugh, Rosathat he probably did not accompany the | MOND, how that cauliflower smells! Why did you not remove the cover?" "When I was at the cooking school we never were allowed to broil mushrooms more than "one can hear steady patter of masculine wisdom and hope that many platters may be chucked at its self-satisfied noddle. No, no; home with a trained cook husband

would not be home. It would be a lunation

The business of candidating is receiving new touches every day. The Hon. HENRY STRICKES of Silver Creek, Ind., candidate for Trustee, has bought a phonograph, and will make a house-to-house canvass, "visiting the voters at their homes after supper and helping them beguile the evening hours." This is a device that will goad into fresh activity Col. BRYAN, vainly seeking rest in Texas, among his laurels and his racing ostriches.

The Republican party of Texas is so oppressively large that it seeks relief by induiging in two State conventions and two

The preliminary report of the Industrial Commission on Trusts has a length of 1,300 pages, and we dare say that outside of the testimony of some of the great Trust managers and magnates, it is not worth thirteen cents. As the evidence of these gentlemen will be denied by the Trust smashers and is not needed by the same, the value of the report to Congress may be doubted. But it is a solid document; and in producing it the Commission has done what industrial commissions are exnected to do. How is the world to find room if the printing of these worlds of testimony and

Some incredulity will be felt as to the story that a 200-pound philosopher in North Adams, Mass., is about to begin a fast of twenty-one days for the purpose of demonstrating that the world eats too much. This altruistic fasting of a 200-pounder is in itself suspicious. If such a man thins himself, it is the most suspicious circumstance remains to be told. It is said that this faster is going to saw wood during his fast. This is a little too the country to take part in the work. for his own good, not that of the race. But

There are quiet thinkers who had rather fast than saw wood, but it is not in human nature that a man should saw wood

The Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE has greater reason for congratulating himself than the deep impression he has made upon the country at large by his recent admirable speech upon the Philippines. The country has long known him of course, but he has at last received the favorable notice of the two leading papers of Boston, the Herald and the Globe. The Globe mentions the speech as "worthy of a representative of Massachusetts." In the opinion of the Herald "it establishes Senator Longe's title to a place among the distinguished orators whom Massachusetts has sent in times past to that great council," the

At last Mr. Longe must wear the Boston halo. Let him beware!

Of course the Hon. JOSEPH C. SIBLEY of Pennsylvania can use his money as he likes: but if, instead of drawing a contrast between himself and his fellow Representatives by giving the \$5,000 of his annual salary to five charitable institutions in his Congress district. he had taken an unnamed \$5,000 from his bank count, his generosity would have been in better taste. Paying back one's salary to the district that elects one to office will never be nice, even in the case of a public man of as high a character as Mr. SIBLEY's.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Interest in the campaign in Natal is revived by the report from Pretoria that Gen. Buller is from the Boer camp in the Biggarsberg Mountains, dated Thursday, a British division was operating on their left flank from the direction of Helpmakaar, and a despatch of Friday says that the main body of Gen. Buller's force was advancing by way of the Sunday River, that is, up the road leading from Ladysmith to Newcastle. There are no reports from the British side corroborating this, but it may be accepted as accurate. The inference, then, is that Gen. Buller is operating a double movement, one directed against the centre of the Boer position and the other aiming at turning their left and driving them up the narrowing neck of territory to Laing's Nek. Whether this latter will be effected by a movement from Helpmakaar by the road on the west side of the Buffalo River to Dundee, or by crossing it at Rorke's Drift and making a detour through the northwest angle of Zululand toward Vryheid or Utrecht, is not yet indicated, but the former seems, at the moment, the more probable. If successful it promises a more immediate result, and does not leave too wide a gap between the two wings of the British force.

The strength of the Boer Army holding the Biggarsberg is variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand men; it certainly cannot exceed the latter figure. Whether they can long hold so extended a line-more than twenty-five miles-with so small a force is very doubtful, and the doubt is confirmed by a report that they are already sending their stores to the rear. When they do retire they are not likely to make another stand before reaching the Ingogo River and Mountains, the scene of one of their victories in 1881. Once at this point they would be among the eastern spurs of the Drakensberg that cross the Buffalo River, and form a strong line of defence to and beyond Vryheid to the southeast. But the length of time during which they may be able to delay Gen, Buller's advance depends on events in the centre of the Free State and on the west of the Transvaal. There should be some hard fighting, however, pefore Gen. Buller reaches Laing's Nek or penetrates the country to the northeast, which has been several times indicated in these notes as one of the objectives of his march, in order | ment in all she claims, with justice, in Alaska." boys in the public schools trained in to cut the communications between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay.

As showing that the Boers are preparing against a British advance from the southwest into the Transvaal, it is reported that a camp has been established at Bloemhof on the north bank of the Vaal, near the western border of the from Johannesburg.

Up to Friday evening no important news had been received in London from Gen. Roberts, who appears to have lost touch with the Boers, whose reported flight is now described as an orderly retreat. By putting a considerable distance between themselves and the head of the British column the Boers have increased the difficulties of its advance, every mile added to the length of the communications greatly increasing the trouble of keeping so large a body of men supplied with food. The addition of Gen. Warren's division, now on its way from Natal, to Lord Roberts's force will bring its effective fighting strength up to something like 70,000 men.

The return of President Kruger to Pretoria on Friday disposes of the absurd stories that were put in circulation in connection with the recent retreat from Paardeberg, and it is extremely improbable that he should have been allowed to risk himself and the Free State President so far from any means of escape at so critical a moment in the affairs of the republies. Equally dubious are the reasons given for Gen. Joubert's presence at Pretoria in the War Office. As the commander-in-chief directing the operations over the whole fle'd of action covering so large an area and at so many widely separated points his place is at the centre, from where he can best send out his orders and at the same time be in immediate ommunication with the executives of the two States. The fact that THE SUN correspondent at Pretoria telegraphs that President Krüger has expressed himself satisfied with the general situation discounts heavily the unauthenticated reports representing him as having lost confidence in his Generals and Army.

Comforts for Philippine Hospitals.

There has been some question as to what can be done for our soldiers and sailors in the Philippines who are in the hospitals or needing

While the Government does all that can be done under the regulations there are many things that will add to the comfort of these men. The best answer to the above question is to be found in the following notice: THE MANILA HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY

It is perhaps not generally known that a society was formed some time ago by the American women in Manila for the distribution of books, games, delicacles, pajamas, &c., among the sick and wounded United States soldiers and satiors serving in the Philippine Islands. Mrs. Lawton, wife of the late Major-General H. W. Lawton, was deeply interested in this H. W. Lawton, was deeply interested in this work, and was unanimously elected President. Since her return to America the association has been reorganized, committees reformed, officers chosen, and Mrs. E. fl. Liscum, the able Vice-President, has succeeded Mrs. Lawton as President. There are many people in the United States who have already greatly assisted the society by their generous contributions, but it is very necessary that others should know of and aid the undertaking, for aithough begun on a comparatively small scale. It is rapidly assumed vast proportions. Allor any of the above mentioned articles in large or small quantities will be most welcome, as will anything which can add to the comfort of the sick and wounded in a tropical country. Information can be obtained from the depot Quartermaster in any of the large cities, or from Mrs. H. W. Lawton, Pewce Valley, Ky., as to the shipment of boxes &c., free of charge. Each bux should be plainly marked with the sen ler's hame and dressed to Mrs. E. H. Liscum, Manila, Philippine Islands, Packages weighing four pounds or less can always be sent by mail at domestic rate of postage. It is earnestly desired that dectors, not only in Manila proper, but in all the Philippine Islands, apply unphesitatingly to the organization for assistance.

Mrs. Lawton has become the Home Seeratory and contributions in money can be sent to her at Fewce Valley, Ky., or to Mr. James K. Gracie, 80 Broadway, New York city, or to Mrs. When he is bent just like a boomerang? This money will be used to supply the articles desired.

Percent of the world to the condition of the size of the large cities of the large cities of the wheel of rubber, what to him are rules of parks and swing of coppers' club what the long reaches of the law's strong arm The broken leg, the r dening nose? Through this dread shape, humanity betrayed the condition of the size of the stream of the wheel of rubber, what to him are rules of parks and swing of coppers' club what the long reaches of the law's strong ar work, and was unanimously elected Presi-W. S. Cowles, 1733 N street, Washington, D. C. This money will be used to supply the articles desired.

FOR ENGLAND?

The Possible Danger to Us in the Strengthening of British Aggressive Confidence. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I hear the argument used among the comparatively small number of my acquaintance who are thickand-thin supporters of the English pretensions n South Africa, that mere selfish regard for our own interests dictates that we should desire the complete victory of Great Britain over the Boers, England being our best customer. I have also read in newspapers articles to the same effect, their theory being that success for the Boers would imperil the British Empire and thus hurt us commercially.

In the first place, whether Great Britain sucreeds or falls in its attempt to crush out ndependent republican government in South Africa, the integrity of the British Empire will really remain unaffected, though its military power would be enhanced by victory. If its xistence depended on such a contingency its downfall would be speedy. If a little side issue like the Boer war is of vital consequence to its persistence its enemies have good reason to hope for its overthrow.

The triumph of England in South Africa, however, would unquestionably inflate the English sense of the aggressive power of the British Empire and make its Government more confident in pushing its demands in all directions. The war would end with Great Britain having in the field the greatest army it had ever possessed, and that army would be flushed, arrogant with victory. British power would have been established in new and increased strength in South Africa. Moreover, the war would have produced and demonstrated a consolidation of the Empire heretofore unagain on the move. According to a despatch known, almost unsuspected. The participation of Colonial troops from Canada and Australia would have exhibited a solidity in that Empire never before reached, and the service rendered by them would have imposed on the central Government obligations in return of serious consequence to the world and to this country nore particularly.

The only European State which has territory ying contiguous to our own is England. Its anadian boundary extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and its insular possessions to the southward of our domain are on the other side. So long as Great Britain occupies such a position with reference to us there is always danger of trouble-the only danger that now possibly menaces us. With Mexico, our only other neighbor, there is no prospect of complications. It is a republic and it is American, Moreover, under President Diaz, it is distinctly friendly; whereas Canada is always at variance with us, and the latest exhibition of that spirit has appeared in the Alaska boundary negotiations. Even when the home Government at London was disposed to come to terms on that question agreeable to us and to justice, Canada refused its consent. It preferred to keep open the sore. If now, brough the aid of Canadian troops, whose prowess has been celebrated by the British jovernment and Generals with artful disinction, the overthrow of the South African republics should be accomplished, Canada would have imposed on the home Government an obligation to sustain it in its inwarrantable demands as to the Alaska boundary, even to the extremest point; and that it would insist on such support the tone f the Canadian people now makes certain.

Suggestions of friendliness toward us on the part of England have been made as a reason for our withholding sympathy from the Boers. but so long as the Alaskan boundary question remains unsettled unfriendly possibilities loom up. No sign of any yielding in the Canadian pretensions appears, but rather indicaons of a disposition in the home Government to adopt them as its own against us. "Canada," says the Westininster Gazette of London, "has secured the right to be firmly and courageously backed by the Imperial Govern-"It is no time," proceeds that paper, "to flinch at the moment when the Canadians have doubled their right to protection for their Alaskan interests and these interests are threatened anew with arbitrary treatment."

That offensive spirit against us at once finds expression when England begins to arise from Transyaal, to guard the roads leading from the depression and humiliation of defeats in extent retrieved, but it is, nevertheless, married. "It will be a great advantage to the present western terminus of the railway friendship, of which we have heard so much? South Africa. Where, then, is the British Where, then, is the "alliance of hearts" between kindred peoples, joint inheritors of the "glorious treasury of English speech?"

With Canada stretching across our northern boundary, always captions, always envious and jealous of our incomparable progress and prosperity, while the British dependency remains stagnant, with Canada earning and pressing a new title to Imperial support and assistance in its pretensions against us, as a consequence of its contribution to British triumph in destroying republican independence in South Africa, would there not be danger rather of a conflict with Great Britain, the only conflict of which there is now any premonition for this American Republic? AMERICAN. NEW YORK, March 10,

Queer Shopping Ways of Japan.

From the Millinery Trade Review Time is of no consequence to the Orientals. nor are they eager to sell. Their ideas of trade are very peculiar. You are compelled to ask are very peculiar. You are compelled to ask them whether you can see articles after their stating that they have them in the store. Ten pieces of an article sometimes cost twelve times the cost of one. They will not sell one hundred at a less rate, but insist on your paying extra because of the large quantity desired. They frankly tell you their price to Japanese customers and then that foreigners have to pay about 50 to 100 per cent, more, and laugh. In the largest dry goods store in Tokyo fifty clarks are seen kneeling down upon the floor of the large building, but no merchandise is visible. It is kept in fireproof (2) structures in the rear, and carried to and fro for customers' inspection by numerous boys.

Against Shaking Hands. From the Busnes Aires Herald.

Dr. Malbran advises people not to shake hands as it might spread the plague. Shaking hands is a more or less unnecessary and dirty custom at all times, and especially in this hot weather.

The Man With the Bicycle Hump, Bowed by the weight of "centuries" he leans Across his handlebars and gazes on the ground. His is the emptiness of the bicycle face; His back might bear the burden of the world. Who made him dead to heedfulness and caution, A thing that looks not and that never cares. Stolid and stunning, a brother to the trolley car? Who slanted down those gleaming handlebare? Whose breath blewout the light within that lamp? Is this the thing the manufacturer gave To have dominion over street and boulevard. To trace the paths and search the suburbs for

road. To feel the joy of swift locomotion? Is this the dream dreamed by the maker of the Who stiffened that strong diamond frame of steal?

Down all the stretch of road to the roadhouse More tongued with censure of the world's pedes

More filled with signs and portents for the passerby, What gulfs between him and Apollo Belvidere! Are rules of parks and swing of coppers' clubs What the long reaches of the law's strong arm, Through this dread shape the scorching age looks

Give tack the proud and upward-looking head, The parabolic incurvation, dederion serpentine! How will it be with the makers of the wheel, With those who shaped him to the thing he is, When this beat terror tries to straighten up. After he has ridden all his centuries!

WHY SHOULD WE WISH TRIUMPH PALSE TALES ABOUT THE HINDUS.

Specific Denials by a Distinguished Swami of Stories Circulated Among Christians. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of March 6 is a letter by Mrs. Harriet Tytler. heade 1 "The Old Practices of the Hindus," the erroneous statements of which I beg leave to correct.

Mrs. Tytler asserts that she was in India and that she went from Calcutta to Meerut in a boat and that she saw many erocodiles in the river, which were fed by the babies thrown into the river by Hindu mothers. I am sorry to contradict a lady's statement, but no Hindu mother ever knew of such an inhuman practice. I never heard of it in India, not because I closed my ears to such reports. but because the practice is unknown among the Hindus. I have walked on foot along the River Ganges from its source down to Calcutta, nearly 1,500 miles, and have lived among the Hindus of all classes and castes, but never have I heard the stories of Hindu mothers feeding the erocodiles with their babes, which the Christian missionaries had spread far and wide in this country, printing pictures thereof in Sunday-school books, in order to serve their purpose. Mrs. Tytler ought to know a little more of the geography of India: that Meerut is not on the River

Ganges. As regards the crocodiles living in the Ganges, I can assure your readers that they cannot stand the strong current of that river. There are crocodiles in other rivers where the current is not so strong. I used to bathe and swim almost every day in the Ganges, but never saw a crocodile. It is funny that the European bathers (according to the statement made by Mrs. Tytler) were eaten up by the crocodiles, while it is a fact that the natives are not eaten up nor attacked by them. Perhaps the crocodiles prefer a white skin to a dark one.

Another mistake in Mrs. Tytler's letter concerns the car festival of Juggernaut. She tries to produce the impression on the minds of your readers that this car festival was prohibited and stopped by the British Government, saying: "Now. I know for a fact that this could not be, since the use of these cars has been prohibited in my time, seventy-one years; how long previous to that I cannot say. The only Juggernaut's car I have ever seen through the length and breadth of my travels in India was in the Niganes territory."

The truth is, however, that the car festival was never prohibited by the Government. It takes place every year in summer. I have seen it with my own eyes and have lived in Puri, or Juggernaut, for six months. If any one wishes to verify my statements he can refer to the Commissioner of Orissa or read the history of India by W. W. Hunter. The story created by the fertile brains of globe trotters that the Hindus throw themselves under the car of Juggernaut to get salvation is utterly groundless and false. No historical evidence can be adduced in support of such a story.

Thirdly, if Mrs. Tytler had known the history of the suppression of suttee she would not have averred that "this custom had been prevalent throughout India until it was prohibited by English rulers." Allow me to quote a paragraph from an article entitled "Women in Hindu Society," published in the Arena, December, 1899:

Self-burning of the widows was a great social evil in India. It was not sanctioned by the Hindu religion, but was due to other causes. It is often sail that the "Christian Government" has a appressed it, but the fact is, when the Mahomedans conquered India, they treated the widows of the Hindu soldiers so brutally that the women preferred death to such inhuman treatment. As the Hindus do not bury, but cremate their dead, when the funeral pyre was lighted it often happened that the poor and unprotected widow threw herself in despair into the fre-committed suicide in the hope that she would join her husband after death.

Some of the priests supported this by perverting the meaning of some Scriptural passages. The educated classes, however, strongly protested against the priests who supported this custom (which prevailed only in certain parts of India), and efforts were made to suppress the evil by force; but as they could not do it without official help, they appealed to the ruling Government, raised a large sum, gave it to the officers and asked the Viceroy, Lord Bentinck, to pass a law against suttee, which he did. Thus the evil was practically supressed by the Hin lus themselves through the help of the British Government. This being the fact, your readers will see very easily how Mrs. Tytler is deluding them.

Fourthly, as regards the treatment of the

Hindu wives by their husbands. I can say that

the number of wife beaters among the Hindus is only a very small percentage, while that percentage among Christians is large. The readers of the daily papers of this city know how large a part of marriages here end either in unhappiness, separation, divorce or suicide. The Hindus do not need any divorce law, nor any law for the protection of women, because marriage in India is based upon spiritual union and not on the sense plane. "The first duty of a husband." according to Manu, the ancient Hindu lawgiver, "is to adore his wife; to give her everything she needs or desires-as clothes, ornsments, jewels, &c .- and to make her happy." Where women are honored the devas (gods) are pleased; but all virtue, all goodness and all prosperity leave the family where women are dishonored and ill-treated." Monier Williams says: "They (wives of the Hindus) are generally loved, and cruel treatment by brutal husbands is unknown." woman's body," says Manu, "must not be struck, even with a flower, because it is sacred." There are many such passages, which show how women are respected, honored and treated with kindness and love by every trueborn Hindu.

Finally, allow me, sir, to quote from the Mahabharata, the great epic, a passage which gives a definition of a wife:

A wife is half the man, his truest friend; A loving wife is a perpetual spring Of virtue, pleasure, w . lth; a faithful wife Is his best aid in seeking heavenly bliss; A sweetly speaking wife is a companion In solitude, a father in advice, A mother in all seasons of distress, A rest in passing through life's wilderness. SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.

NEW YORK, March 8. The Promotion of Gen. Corbin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The communication furnished by Col. T. J. Morgan, late of the Fourteenth (colored) United States Volunteers, in the matter of the record of Gen. Corbin is a curious illustration of the utterfailure to obtain from the old warriors information touch. ing affairs in which they are closely concerned. More than half of the Colonel's communication s devoted to exploiting himself and his own services. Almost incidentally, he mentions the fact that "In my official report of the battle Nashville I said that I thought the Colonel (Corbin) did not have the courage requisite to command brave men." This impression, Col. Morgan admits, was based on hearsay, for it appears that he was not with Corbin during the fighting.

Col. Morgan preferred charges against Cor-bin, of which charges Corbin was by court-

bin, of which charges forbin was by court-martial promptly acquitted. Subsequently, Corbin and others preferred charges against Col. Morgan, Col. Morgan does not seem to have come of quite so well, at least so I infer. The only information given is "that the find-ings of the court-martial were set aside," This may have been guilty as charged, but in-operative by reason of technicalities or insuffioperative by reason of technicalities or insuffi-

operative by reason of technicalities or insuffi-cient punishment.

There is, at least, one thing advanced by the Col. Morgan in which all will agree, viz.: 'that the Nashville incident ought not to weigh against Corbin's chances for promotion, which he has fully earned.' 'Charges of cowardice against officers in battle are not unusual, but they are rarely proved and too often are made to gratify hatred, malice and all uncharitable-ness.

to gratify hatred, malice and all uncharitableness.

I am not without experience in war (the Civil
War) and I unclertake to say the position of the
commander of a regiment in battle is not such
as would make him so act as to evidence
cowardice. He is not expected to lead his men
—at least infantry. If he maintains his proper
post and directs his force as ordered or as
events determine, he performs his whole duty,
If ever a soldier deserves his promotion, Corbin
does, and whatever may be the result on his
nomination to be a Major-General (retired) it
is certain then the historian of the present
time will designate him as one worthy of even
higher honors.

BIBMINGHAM, Ala, March 8.